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# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE  
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL  
(PUBLISHED EVERY  
MAIL DAY.)  
Contains the Week's News  
of Hongkong and the  
Far East.  
Prices (including Postage) to any  
part of the world \$13.  
per annum.

No. 16,886.

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SONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1917.

日大歲年六國民華中

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Tel. 616.



ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or  
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Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
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remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to Register them-  
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Registration giving the particulars  
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8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
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Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars not already full running at the  
time stated in the Company's time tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained  
on application at the Company's Office.  
No Season ticket will be issued until  
payment therefor has been made in Bank  
Notes or by Cheque or Compendore order  
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General Manager.

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



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of 200 feet long.

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Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WONG PING YI, Manager.

## BUSINESS NOTICES

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES  
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—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—  
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AND

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CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

#### THE WESTERN FRONT. BRITISH FIGHTING AROUND LENS.

LONDON, June 27.  
Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states that strong battle patrols are maintaining an aggressive contact with the enemy to the south and west of Lens, where we continue to gain ground. The right flank of our present advance appears to rest upon the Arras-Lens railway, and the present push extends to beyond Reservoir Hill, otherwise Hill 65. The enemy's resistance can scarcely be called rearguard fighting, since we are apparently pressing the whole of his retiring line. He cannot employ his artillery much because he would probably punish his own infantry equally with ours. The German line now fronts Avion, in which many fires and explosions have been occurring during the past few days.

#### A SUCCESSFUL MINOR OPERATION.

The Times Correspondent at Headquarters, referring to the British progress to the south-west of Lens, says that what the official communiqué called a successful minor operation in this region, had the significance of a success beyond its actual dimensions as an advance for it gave us the slopes of Hill 65, the dominating height in this section, which is about 500 yards in front of the British line.

The English troops from the South Midlands took the Hill with little difficulty, although the 56th Division holding it were told that they would be given a rest if they held it. The enemy never came near recapturing the position. On the contrary, the enemy evacuated the whole of a complicated mass of trench lines immediately before and around the Hill, and retreated into the fringes of Lens itself.

#### SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S LATEST REPORT.

LONDON, June 27.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—  
Our artillery, this morning, prevented the development of a counter-attack to the north-west of Fontaine-Croisilles.  
We successfully carried out a raid to the west of Oppy.  
Our fire stopped a raid to the south-west of La Bassee.

#### FLANDERS A FORTRESS.

LONDON, June 27.  
A telegram from Amsterdam states that the population of Nieuw, which is to the north-east of Messines, have evacuated the town.  
The German General Staff has left Courtrai for Ghent.  
The Germans now speak of the British not with dislike but with fear. The whole of Flanders is now like a fortress.

#### SIDELIGHTS FROM GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, June 27.  
The Frankfurter Zeitung states that there has been considerable export of gold recently from Germany, with the object of arresting the fall of the Mark.  
It is significant that the Berlin Tagblatt is now endorsing the Socialist plan for the immediate introduction of parliamentary government.

#### GERMAN SHIPPING AT ROTTERDAM INCREASING.

LONDON, June 27.  
A telegram from Rotterdam states that 22 German ships from Hamburg and the Baltic have entered the new waterway during the last week. German shipping at Rotterdam is steadily increasing.

#### FRENCH CAPTURE AN IMPORTANT STRONGHOLD.

LONDON, June 27.  
A French communiqué states:—  
The artillery struggle continues very violently in the region of Hurbise.  
Among the organisations we captured on June 25 is a "dragon's lair" which is over 100 metres wide and 300 deep, with many exits and shafts in which machine guns were placed. It constituted an important stronghold and a point of departure for enemy counter-attacks. It contained considerable war material, including nine machine guns, over 300 sets of equipment, many rifles, ammunition, electric searchlights and a dressing station.  
So far we have taken 340 prisoners including nine officers.

LATER.  
A French communiqué reports:—  
The artillery duel was fairly lively in the region of Laflaux Mill, and there has been a violent bombardment of Rheims.

#### RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 27.  
A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, states:—  
Southward of Brezany, the enemy forced his way into our trenches, but a counter-attack compelled him to retire.

There was intense enemy artillery activity in the regions of Potbury, Ribnik and Kotov.

We repulsed a Kurdish attack to the south-east of Erzingur and we occupied enemy trenches at Abshirvan River.

#### THE "BRESLAU" PURSUED BY RUSSIAN SHIPS.

LONDON, June 27.  
A Russian official message, transmitted by wireless, states that the cruiser Breslau bombarded, on June 26, the radio station and lighthouse at Fidonisi Island. Some of the Russian warships pursued the Breslau to the Bosphorus.

#### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

##### COSSACK SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

PRIMORGE, June 27.  
The Cossacks Congress has passed a resolution of confidence in the Government and has promised its strong support towards ending anarchy and stifling the efforts for a counter-revolution.

#### THE ITALIAN FRONT.

##### AUSTRIANS CLAIM SUCCESS IN SUGANA VALLEY.

LONDON, June 27.  
An Austrian communiqué states:—  
We completely recaptured, after tremendous fighting, the positions to the south of the Sugana Valley which were still in the hands of the enemy. All counter-attacks collapsed. We took 1,800 prisoners.  
A Lieutenant named Debedef has been appointed temporary Minister of Marine.

The Government has abolished Courts Martial, substituting permanent Military Courts, for urgent and grave cases.

M. Kerensky, the Minister of War, is touring Nazan and the Caucasian front.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 27.  
Silver is quoted at 80 1/2. There is no demand, but more offering. The market is steady.

(Continued on Page 2.)









## Hughes & Hough

Auctioneers to the Government.

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General Produce  
Brokers and Commission  
Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

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A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
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Telegraphic Address  
"MEXICO" HONGKONG.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

### FRIDAY,

the 29th June, 1917, at 2 p.m., at No. 1,  
Great George Street, East Point,  
(next door to Ice House).

### HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

Consisting of—  
Teakwood Sideboard (Bevelled Mirror),  
Teakwood Wardrobe (Double Bevelled  
Mirrors), 2 Brass Fenders and Brasses,  
Teak Overmantel, Copper Kettle, Copper  
Fish Kettle, Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, June 28, 1917. 1912

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

### SATURDAY,

the 30th June, 1917, at  
10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
A COMMISSIONER OF  
HOUSEHOLD LINEN,  
&c., &c.

Consisting of—  
Red Sheets, Cushion Covers, Red  
aprons, Table Cloths and Serviettes,  
Dusters, Glass, Cloth, Towels, &c.,  
Also  
A number of Lady's Blouses,  
And  
A quantity of Linen Curtains.  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, June 28, 1917. 1904

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction.  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

### WEDNESDAY,

the 4th July, 1917, commencing  
at 1.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND  
BLACKWOOD FURNITURE,  
&c., &c.

As follows—  
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and  
Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture,  
comprising Double and Single Brass-  
mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bed-  
steads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon,  
Extension Dining Tables and Chairs,  
Tea and Occasional Tables, etc.,  
Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware,  
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c.,  
Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and  
Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated  
Ware, etc.

3 Pianos in good condition, Electric  
Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teak-  
wood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood  
Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, Large  
Hall Clock, etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Poles and Netting, Porcelain  
Cigars, Cabinet, Enamelled Bath, Brass  
Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second  
hand), Child's Cot, Perambulators,  
etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, June 28, 1917. 1914

### "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS

OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 5 CENTS (cash) per Copy.

### THE GIRL WHO COMPLAINS.

A girl can grow too quickly. In her  
teens she should be passing smoothly  
from girlhood to womanhood. She needs  
all her blood for development.

One north-country mother had a  
daughter of fourteen, whom everyone  
turned to look at. She was tall, straight  
and beautiful. All the neighbours praised  
her good looks and charming ways. But  
at home, where there was only her  
mother to see, she was pettish, excitable,  
and restless. She could not sit still.  
She had a poor appetite—except for  
sweets. Instead of being happy to lend  
a hand in the house, she was languid and  
sloved, trailing upstairs with a hand on  
her back. Soon there began to be days  
when she could not get up. Her cheeks  
and lips were pale, and she was out of  
breath after the least climb.

Someone said to her mother, "That  
girl is anemic. She is making bene-  
ficial use of blood. If you let her go on,  
you will have an invalid on your hands.  
Give her Dr. Williams' pink pills for  
pale people; they have saved many a  
girl in that state." The mother took the  
hint and in a little while she had her  
reward—a healthy daughter, who was a  
promising woman. Take the hint your-  
self and begin Dr. Williams' pink pills  
to-day. They are obtainable from  
Chemists everywhere, and post free, one  
bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8/- from Dr.  
Williams' Medicine Co., 26 Strechen  
Road, Shanghai.

The little book, "Plain Talks to  
Women" (free from above address) tells  
women of all ages how to be well; send  
a post card for it.

### AUCTIONS.



### PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the  
letting by Public Auction Sale, to be  
held on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of  
July, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of  
the Public Works Department, by Order of  
His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot  
of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road,  
in the Colony of Hongkong, for a  
term of 75 years, with the option of  
renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the  
Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one  
further term of 75 years.

#### Particulars of the Lot.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurement (Approximate).	Containing in Acres.	Containing in Sq. Yds.	Containing in Sq. Ft.	Containing in Sq. M.	Containing in Hectares.	Containing in Ares.	Containing in Centares.	Containing in Decares.	Containing in Myriares.
1.	Lot 1000, Bowen Road, Hongkong.	1000 sq. yds.	2.28	1000	100000	0.25	0.25	2.28	1000	100000	0.25
2.	Lot 1001, Bowen Road, Hongkong.	1001 sq. yds.	2.28	1001	100100	0.25	0.25	2.28	1001	100100	0.25

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & CO. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

### TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917,

at his Sales Rooms,

DUDELL STREET,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

PROPERTY situate at The Peak  
Hongkong, and being Rural Building  
Lot No. 19.

#### Is One Lot

The property consists of—  
The piece or parcel of ground and  
premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The  
Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the  
Colony of Hongkong with an area of  
124062 square feet and registered in the  
Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired  
residue of a term of 75 years created  
therein by an indenture of Crown Lease  
dated the 23rd day of April 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$26.00.  
For further particulars and conditions  
of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson &  
Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or  
to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 20, 1917. 1748

### The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—  
real, rich, red blood and  
plenty of it in his body.

WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life-  
giving, brain-nourishing,  
strength-replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price 5/- and 10/-

### THE EMPIRE OF THE FUTURE.

#### THE FAMOUS SPEECH BY GENERAL SMUTS.

#### KINGSHIP AND THE COMMON-WEALTH.

The Speech delivered by General Smuts on the occasion of the dinner given in his honour in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords last month is thus reported in "The Times"—

In responding to the toast of the evening, proposed by Lord French, General Smuts, who was loudly cheered, referred to the stirring times when he and Lord Kitchener were opposing commanders in the last year of the Boer War. He continued—

Those were very difficult and strenuous days—days in which one learnt many valuable lessons, good for all one's life. One of the lessons I learned was that, under the stress of great difficulties such as we were then passing through, the only things which survived were the simple human feelings of loyalty to your fellow and feelings of comradeship and patriotism which carried you through difficulty and privation. We soldiers know the extreme value of these simple feelings. We know how far they can go, and that they can bear the whole weight of civilization on themselves. When you think that, in addition to this, you have the circumstances which you have referred to—namely, that that war was carried on by both sides in a sportsmanlike spirit and in a clean way—then you can see how but of that calamity has been produced the state of affairs in South Africa to-day. You can see how these simple human feelings and loyalty and respect for your opponent on both sides have led to a new basis on which to build the larger South Africa we have to-day.

I am sure that in the present "great struggle" which is being waged in the world you will see the same causes leading to a like result. Here you have from all parts of the British Empire young men gathered on the battlefields of Europe and the other fields of war. While your statements may be planning great schemes of union for the future of the Empire, my feeling is that the work is already largely done. The spirit of comradeship which has been born in this campaign and on the battlefields of Europe among men from all parts of the Empire will be far more powerful than any instrument of government we can erect in the future. (Cheers.) I feel sure that in after years, when we or our successors come to sum up what has happened, there will be a good credit balance due to this feeling which has been built up and which will be the best support for the Empire in the future.

Once more, as many ages ago it happened under the Roman Emperors, the German volcano is in eruption and the whole world is shaken. No doubt in this great convulsion you are faced in this country with the most enormous problems which any Government or people has ever been called upon to solve, problems of world-wide strategy, of food supply, problems of every imaginable kind and of such magnitude that it is almost beyond the wit of man to deal with them. It is inevitable where you have so many difficulties to face that one should forget to keep before oneself the situation as a whole; and yet this is very necessary. It is most essential that even in this struggle, even when Europe is looking so much before our eyes, we should keep before us, and see steadily the problem of the whole situation. I would ask you not to forget in these times the British Commonwealth of nations. Europe will not continue to loom so much in view as it does at present. (Cheers.)

I want to say a few words to-night on this subject because I think there is a tendency to forget some of the aspects of the question with which we are now confronted. This is one of the reasons why I am glad that an Imperial Conference is called at this time. It is apparently a very inopportune moment, but the calling together of the Conference has helped to turn attention once more to that aspect of the whole situation which is so important to us. It is not only Europe we have to consider, but the future of the great Commonwealth to which we all belong. This Commonwealth is peculiarly constituted. It is scattered over the whole world. It is not a compact territory and it is dependent for its very existence on world-wide communications—communications which must be maintained or the Empire goes to pieces.

Having dealt with the geographical situation, General Smuts proceeded—  
There remains the difficult question of the constitutional adjustment and relations of the British Empire. At a luncheon which was given some time back by the Empire Development Committee to the delegates to the Imperial Con-

ference, I said rather critically that I did not think it was a matter in which we could follow precedent, and I hope you will bear with me to-night if I say a few words on that theme. I think that we are inclined to make mistakes in thinking about this group of nations to which we belong, because too often we think about it as one State. We are not a State. The British Empire is much more than a State. I think the very expression "Empire" is misleading, because it makes people think that we are one community, to which the word "Empire" can appropriately be applied. Germany is an Empire, Rome was an Empire, India is an Empire. But we are a system of nations. We are not a State, but a community of States and nations. We are far greater than any Empire which has ever existed, and by using this ancient expression we really disguise the main fact that our whole position is different, and that we are not one State or nation or empire, but a whole world by ourselves, consisting of many nations, of many States, and all sorts of communities, under one flag.

We are a system of States, and not, I think, a stationary system, but a system always going forward to new destinies. Take the position of that system to-day. Here you have the United Kingdom with a number of Crown Colonies. Besides that, you have large Protectorates like Egypt, an Empire by itself, where civilization has existed from time immemorial. We are trying to see how East and West can work together. These are enormous problems; but beyond them, we come to the so-called Dominions, almost independent in government themselves, which have been evolved on the principle of a European constitutional system into almost independent States, but who all belong to this community of nations, which I prefer to call "the British Commonwealth of Nations."

You can see that no political ideas which we have evolved in the past will apply to this world which is comprised in the British Empire; and any name we have yet found for this group is insufficient. The man who will find a proper name for this system will, I think, do great service to the Empire.

The question is, how are you going to provide for the future government of this Commonwealth? An entirely new principle is presented. If you want to see how great it is, you must indulge in comparison. Look at the United States. There you find what is essentially one nation, not perhaps in the fullest sense, but what is more and more growing into one nation; one big state consisting, no doubt, of separate parts, but all linked up into one big continuous area. The United States had to solve the problem which this presented, and they discovered the federal solution—a solution which provides subordinate treatment for the subordinate parts, but one national Federal Government and Parliament for the whole. Compare with that state the enormous system which is comprised in the British Empire. You can see at once that a solution which has been found practicable in the case of the United States will never work in the case of an enormous system such as we are trying to work out for the world.

What I feel in regard to all the empires of the past, and even in regard to the United States, is that the effort has always been towards forming one nation—always one nation. All the empires we have known in the past and that exist to-day are founded on the idea of assimilation, of trying to force human material into one mould. Your whole idea and basis is entirely different. (Cheers.) You do not want to standardize the nations of the British Empire; you want to develop them towards a greater nationality. These communities, the offspring of the Mother Country, or territories like my own, which have been annexed after the vicissitudes of war, must not be moulded in any one pattern. You want them to develop on the principle of self-government, and therefore your whole idea is different from anything that has ever existed before. That is the fundamental fact we have to bear in mind—that this British Commonwealth of nations does not stand for standardization or conventionalization, but for the fuller, richer, and more various life of all the nations comprised in it.

Even the nations which have fought against it, like my own, must feel that their interests, their language, their religion, are as safe and as secure under the British flag as those of the children of your own households and your own blood. It is only in proportion as this is realized that you will fulfil the true mission which is yours. (Cheers.) Therefore, it seems to me that there is only one solution, and that is a solution supplied by our past traditions—the traditions of freedom, self-government, and of the fullest development.

The question arises, how are you going to keep this Commonwealth of Nations together? If there is to be this enormous development towards a more varied and richer life among the nations, how are you going to keep them together? It seems to me that there are two potent factors that you must rely upon for the future. The first is your hereditary kinship. (Cheers.) I have seen some speculation recently in the newspapers about the position of the kinship in this country—speculation by people who, I am sure, have not thought of the vicissitudes that are at stake. You cannot make a republic of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

If you had to elect a President, he would have to be a President not only here in these islands, but all over the British Empire—in India, and in the Dominions—the President who would be really representative of all these peoples, and

have you would be facing an absolutely insoluble problem. (Cheers.) The theory of the Constitution is that the King is not your King, but the King of all of us, ruling over every part of the whole Commonwealth of the nations of the Empire; and if his place should be taken by anybody else then that somebody will have to be elected under a process which will pass the wit of man to devise. Let us be thankful for mercies. We have a kinship here which is really not very different from a hereditary republic. I assure that more and more in the future the trend will be in that direction, and I shall not be surprised to see the time come when our Royal princes, instead of getting their consorts from among the princelings of Central Europe, will go for them to the Dominions and the outlying portions of the British Empire. (Laughter and loud cheers.)

Speaking of the present system of Imperial Conferences, General Smuts said it would be necessary to devise better machinery for common consultation than we had at present. So far, we had relied on Imperial Conferences which met once in every four years or thereabouts. However useful had been the work which had been done at these Conferences, they had not, in his opinion, been a complete success. It would be necessary to devise better means of achieving our ends. A proceeding had now been laid down of calling together the Dominion Prime Ministers and representatives from the Empire of India to the Imperial Cabinet. They had seen a statement made by Lord Curzon that it was the intention of the Government to perpetuate this system in the future. Although they would have to wait for a complete explanation of the scheme from the Government, yet it was clear that in an institution like that they had a better instrument of common consultation than they had in the old Imperial Conference, which met only every four years and which discussed a number of subjects which were not really of first-rate importance.

What was necessary was there should be called together the most important rulers of the Empire, say, once a year, to discuss matters which concerned all parts of the Empire in common, and in order that causes of friction and misunderstanding might be removed. We needed a meeting like that in order to lay down a common policy in common matters for the Empire, and to determine the true orientation of our common Imperial policy. There was, for instance, foreign policy on which the fate of the Empire might from time to time depend. Some such method of procedure must lead to very important results and very great changes. They could not settle a common foreign policy for the whole of the British Empire without changing that policy very much from what it had been in the past, because the policy would have to be, for one thing, far simpler.

In the other parts of the Empire they did not understand diplomatic science. If our foreign policy was going to rest not only on the basis of our Cabinet here, but, finally, on the whole of the British Empire, it would have to be a simpler policy, a more intelligible policy, and a policy which would in the end lead to less friction and greater safety. No one would dispute the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. They would always look upon the British Government as the senior partner in the concern. But the Imperial policy would always be subject to the principles laid down from time to time at the meetings of the Imperial Conference. Such a policy would, he thought, in the long run be safer and safer for the Empire as a whole.

He also thought it would lead to greater publicity. After the great catastrophe which had overtaken Europe, nations in future would want to know more about that foreign policy. He was sure that the after effects of a change like this, although it looked a simple change, were going to be very important, not only for the Commonwealth of nations, but for the world as a whole. He thought that far too much stress had been laid in the past on the intricacies of government. People were inclined to forget that the world was growing more democratic, and that public opinion and the forces finding expression in public opinion were going to be far more powerful than they had been in the past. Where they built up a common patriotism and a common ideal the instrument of government would not be a thing that mattered so much as the spirit which actuated the whole spirit of government.

That, General Smuts continued, seems to be your mission. You talk of an Imperial mission. I think the British Empire has only one mission, and that is a mission for liberty and a mission for greater self-development. You represent the only system in history in which a large number of nations has been living in unity. You talk about a league of nations. You are the only league of nations that has ever existed. If the lines I am sketching here are correct, you are going to be even more a great league of nations in the future; and it you are true to your old traditions of self-government and freedom and the true to those views of your future, you must exercise far greater and far more beneficial influence on the history of mankind than you have ever done before. I pray that we may have the clearest vision and of purpose and the strength of soul in the coming days which will be even more necessary than strength of arms. It will depend largely upon us whether in the present struggle the great prize is achieved, or whether the world shall once more be plunged into disaster. The prize is within our grasp; if we have the strength of soul to see the thing through until victory covers the efforts of our brave men in the field. (Loud cheers.)

### INTIMATIONS



Volunteer: "We want to know the Four Aces, Sir!"  
Officer (good-humouredly): "All in good time, my lad! You must first get into perfect condition, like 'Johnnie Walker.' Then you'll be in front—and not easily shifted."

JOHNNIE WALKER "White Label." 8 years old.  
JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label." 10 years old.  
JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label." 12 years old.  
Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

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To distinguish the original and genuine Worcestershire Sauce from the many imitations, see that the signature of LEA & PERRINS appears in *White* across the *Red* label on every bottle.

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Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for OVER FORTY YEARS.

## ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst, Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison, Feverish Cold, with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions generally. It is everything you could wish as a simple and Natural Health-giving Agent.

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J. C. ENO, LTD., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

### SAVARESSES' CAPSULES

Most Certain Cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, etc.

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THERAPION No. 2  
THERAPION No. 3





**WATSON'S**  
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THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF  
THE FAR EAST  
FOR 25 YEARS.  
POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT  
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE  
ADVERTISING.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.  
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

## To-day's Advertisements

**KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.**  
(British Section).

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that commencing on SATURDAY, 30th instant, and on each succeeding Saturday until further notice, Tickets will not be supplied on the Train leaving Kowloon at 1.54 p.m.

By Order,  
H. P. WINSTON,  
Manager.  
Kowloon, June 28, 1917. 1916

## GENERAL HOLIDAY.

UNDER Ordinance No. 3 of 1912, MONDAY, 2nd July has been proclaimed a General Holiday and the EXCHANGE RATES will be CLOSED for BUSINESS on that day.  
Hongkong, June 28, 1917. 1917

## HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following SCRIP CERTIFICATES—No. 938 for a share numbered 3924 and 4483/8 in the name of Mrs. Mary Grant Smith of Hongkong, and No. 939 for a share numbered 3924/2022 in the name of Mr. Eric Grant Smith of Hongkong have been lost and should the same not be produced before the 13th proximo, new Certificates will be issued to the said Mrs. Mary Grant Smith and Mr. Eric Grant Smith, and no transaction taking place under the old Scrip Certificates will be recognised by the Office.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, June 28, 1917. 1918

## THE CALENDAR.

## MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

3 p.m.—Auction of Household Furniture at No. 1, Great George St. East Point.

## General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, June 30.—10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household Linen, Ladies' Blouses, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SUNDAY, July 1.—Dominion Day, Canada.

MONDAY, July 2.—General Holiday.

TUESDAY, July 3.—3 p.m.—Sale of Crown Land at P.W.D.

WEDNESDAY, July 4.—Anniversary of American Declaration of Independence, (1776).

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood Ware, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

THURSDAY, July 5.—2.15 a.m.—Total Eclipse of the Moon.

5.40 a.m.—Full Moon.

FRIDAY, July 6.—Princess Victoria's birthday (1844).

SATURDAY, July 7.—3.30 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

**CHINA MAIL**  
**OVERLAND EDITION.**

## THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS.

PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING HOME AND THEN KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE COLONY.

## DEATH.

HUMPHREYS. Suddenly, at sea, on board the Empress of Asia, WILLIAM GRANT HUMPHREYS, on Tuesday, June 19th. (By cable.)

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, June 28, 1917.

## THE WAR SITUATION.

WHEN the GERMAN CHANCELLOR told the Reichstag last month that Germany's military position had never been so good since the beginning of the war he spoke with his tongue in his cheek. The Kaiser himself in a message about the same time to the SUPREMACY of HERREY referred to the superiority of his fleet on the Western front in numbers and material, and since the CHANCELLOR's boast about the strength of Germany's military position we have seen the Germans ousted from important strategic positions which the Germans regarded as "impregnable."

The British capture of Vimy Ridge, and the ridge of Messines form the opening stages of an offensive which Major General MATRIC, attached to the War Office, has told us will be much bigger than the Arras offensive. The daily cables are now preparing us for news of important developments on the Belgian front. There is absolutely nothing in the situation to afford any justification for boasting on the part of the German leaders as to strength of Germany's military position. The reviews of the operations on the West front which have been published in the cables during the past two or three days show a record of success on the part of the Allies with which Germany has absolutely nothing to compare. Within the last six months alone the British and French have captured 70,000 prisoners, 500 guns and machines, at trench-mortars and 300,000 of the enemy. Incidentally we have recovered a very considerable area of French territory which was captured by the Germans in the early days of the war. The German CHANCELLOR has boasted that the British and French, "in spite of their most terrible losses" have been unable to break through the German line. He cannot be ignorant of the fact that the British have made a substantial breach in the famous Hindenburg line, and if they have not broken through to such an extent as he wanted to suggest, it is because they have not yet made the attempt. The official dispatches have revealed that when offensives have been undertaken, they have had strictly limited objects in view, and the point to be noted is that these objectives have usually been completely gained. No wild chances are being taken by the British and French Commanders. Progress may be slow, but it is sure, and as the Military Correspondent of the Times has emphasised in his review of the situation, the German counter-attacks on the positions captured by the British and the French have invariably failed, notwithstanding their violent and desperate character. It has been pretty plain to the world that the great leaders of Germany began to recognise nearly a year

ago that victory in this war will not rest with the German army, and as the months have passed we have seen them relying more and more openly on the enlargement of the submarine campaign. This certainly has been the greatest danger that Great Britain and France have had to face, but the German leaders probably recognise by this time the truth of the assurance given by the British Prime Minister some time ago when he said that if the enemy is counting on winning the war by means of the submarine he is making a greater miscalculation than any he has ever made before—and that is saying a great deal. The German huge the delusion that Time is on the side of Germany. The Allies have much sounder reasons for the belief that Time is still on their side. The fifth of the matter is that with Germany, as with the desperate gambler, so long as there is time and a ray of hope, so long will there be effort, until funds are exhausted, for the alternative to success is appalling ruin.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A telegram from the Manila Observatory this morning gives warning of a Depression in the north eastern part of the China Sea.

Monday, the 2nd July, being a General Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m. only. There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

Mr. W. S. Bailey, informs us that the Brothers and Sisters in England and New Zealand of the late Mr. Alfred Herbert Hewitt, desire to thank most sincerely all those who, by attendance and exquisite floral tributes at the Cemetery, and by most kind letters, have shown appreciation of their beloved and much lamented brother, and sympathy with his relatives in their loss.

## OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY.

The undenominated articles have been sent by "Our Little Bit" Society to Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. to be forwarded to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild, 2 Cavendish Square, London, W.:

- 12 quilts,
- 11 pillows,
- 11 pairs stretcher boots,
- 80 suits pyjamas,
- 46 pairs white woollen bed socks,
- 8 knitted face cloths,
- 23 pairs socks,
- 34 woollen mufflers,
- 50 white woollen caps,
- 51 khaki woollen caps,
- 62 pairs khaki woollen knee caps,
- 6 floor covers,
- 50 milk cloths,
- 600 rolled bandages,
- 78 many-tail bandages,
- 1 lot magazines.

To 26th Stationary Hospital, Jerusalem; Sinai Peninsula; 41 suits pyjamas.

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

## ENTRIES FOR MEETING ON JULY 7.

FIVE FURLONGS RACE.—Arid, Moka, Titmouse, Bilk, King, Social Scheme, Fingus, Oak Bay, Sinoia.

CHURCHMAN'S RACE.—New Ally, King, Dick, Town Mouse, Fingus, Oak Bay, Sinoia, Hush, Whipper, In, Ben, Bolt, Oak Bay, Rex, Sinoia, Moka, Ariel, Ploughed Field.

ONE AND A QUARTER MILE HURDLE.—Titmouse, King, Dick, Town Mouse, Australian Chief, Cadzow's Waif, Ochoie Dahlia, Ben Bolt, Rex, Anticipation, Ploughed Field.

According to present arrangements there will, as last year, be no first-class cricket at Lord's this summer, but a number of matches are to be played between military teams, and on August 6 and 7 the annual Bank Holiday cricket will take place between representative eleven of the public schools. In addition the M.C.C. have arranged one match with the following schools:—Westminster, St. Paul's, Eton, Cranleigh, Leys, Ardingly, Leamington, Brighton, Eastbourne, and Christ's Hospital.

## THE PUBLIC BATHING BEACH.

The Hon. Director of Public Works, intimated yesterday that the arrangements for public bathing at North Point had been completed.

One of our representatives proceeded to the spot during the evening at a time when bathers would be most likely to take advantage of the facilities provided and he writes: I cannot say that the arrangements made are extensive. There is a matched erection, divided off into twelve compartments for males and an erection about half the size for females, which judging from the outside, would contain about half a dozen dressing boxes. Therefore, if twelve men or six women wished to bathe at the same time, others would have to wait or use somebody else's box. There is also a matched shelter which would more usefully serve the purpose for which it is apparently erected if it had been enclosed on two or three sides. As it is at present, it would afford shade from the sun or shelter from the rain for about 10 people.

The diving pier appears to meet reasonable requirements, and at the end there is an area of water buoyed off, presumably to afford protection against a bather being carried away by the current which is a good idea, provided one finding himself being carried away had sufficient presence of mind to grab one of the buoys, but if the bather did not happen to retain presence of mind he would possibly be somewhere off Quarry Bay, or, in the other direction, somewhere about the Star Ferry pier by the time the dingy, which was securely moored to the beach end of the diving pier without any ours or attendant, could be got out. No watchman is provided.

I walked into every one of the gentlemen's dressing boxes and could have got away with any valuables without molestation. I understand that the beach has been cleaned, but the cleaners have omitted to remove the small sharp stones which are plentiful. If say 40 stones took it into their heads to visit the place at the same time, it would be unbearably overcrowded. I do not know whether the authorities intend to provide a boatman to watch for people getting into difficulties; no doubt this will be done, but the advisability of declaring the bathing beach open before such a boatman has been installed may be strongly questioned.

The whole arrangement has the appearance of a hasty makeshift, erected "just to keep them quiet."

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## BAD ADVICE.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning, a Chinese woman, who said she kept a shop in the country, was charged with unlawful possession of 16 taels of prepared opium.

Revenue Inspector Clarke stated that at about 5.30 a.m. yesterday the defendant was arrested whilst riding in a rickshaw in Des Voeux Road Central. Nine taels of the opium were tied around her waist and nineteen taels were concealed in the false bottoms of two baskets the defendant was carrying.

The defendant explained that she was in the habit of frequently coming to Hongkong to buy goods to sell in the country. A friend had informed her that buying and selling opium was far more profitable than buying and selling merchandise. The friend had advised her to invest in opium, and as she needed money she had taken her friend's advice.

His Worship sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour.

## VARIOUS EXCUSES.

Inspector O. A. Arculli (R) and a party of Police yesterday executed a gambling warrant at No. 26 Keswick Street, Wanchai, and arrested thirteen men, who were playing *ngau yai*.

Eleven of the gamblers were lined up before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning. The two who failed to appear to answer the charge of gambling forfeited their bail.

In answer to the charge, the first defendant stated that he had not been gambling, but was merely on the premises looking for a job. The second defendant explained that he was only washing his feet. The third said he had come in to sit down. The fourth was looking for a charman and the fifth for his brother. The sixth defendant was there to sleep. The seventh defendant, however, admitted that he had been playing *ngau yai*. He had played with the two absent defendants. The eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh defendants gave excuses similar to those given by the first six defendants.

His Worship fined each defendant

## THE SUPREME COURT.

## A DISPUTE ABOUT DYE.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Elip Hing firm claimed from the Tai On firm the sum of \$730, being balance due on goods sold and delivered. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton appeared for the plaintiff firm and Mr. A. M. Preston for the defendant firm.

Mr. Shenton said that the action arose in connection with some cases of dyes known as the Boy and Butterfly brand, a dye of German manufacture. The facts were that the plaintiff firm, some time ago, purchased two cases of the dye from a knitting firm known as the Tai Hing firm. That purchase was made on March 7th, 1915, and the goods, from that date, remained in the plaintiff firm's possession until May this year. On the May 18th, a gentleman, believed to be a representative of the defendant firm, went to the plaintiff firm and asked whether they had any Boy and Butterfly brand dye. The defendant's representative was informed that there were two cases for sale. Some of the tins of dye were produced and inspected by the representative and he eventually purchased one case and paid for it, and, in accordance with instructions, this case was delivered to defendant firm.

About half an hour after this, the same representative returned and said he wanted to purchase the second case, but he did not want to pay for it at the time. A discussion took place and finally it was arranged that the delivery of the case should be made to defendant, at the same price as the first case, on condition that a deposit of \$150 was made and that deposit to be forfeited in the event of the defendant failing to take delivery of and pay for this case on the same day, May 20. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a foki of the defendant firm went to the plaintiff firm and asked for an extension of time by two days. This was refused and the foki was informed that unless the goods were paid for they would be taken back and the deposit forfeited. About an hour and a half after this, the plaintiff received a message from the defendant firm to the effect that they would take delivery and pay for the goods. Being unable to obtain payment, the plaintiff sent a representative to the defendant's shop and on asking for payment was told that the man who had the keys of the safe was out, and if a later call was made, payment would be forthcoming. The representative waited till late at night and finally went to the police station. He then returned to defendant's shop, in company with a Chinese detective, in whose presence the plaintiff offered to take back the case of dye and return the deposit money. This offer was refused by the defendant, who also refused to pay for the dye, stating that the second case was not according to sample, and not the same dye as contained in the first case.

The case was adjourned.

three dollars, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour.

## THEFT FROM HONGKONG HOTEL.

An unemployed Chinese coolie was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with the theft of a pair of leather shoes and a metal watch from the Hongkong Hotel, the property of Mr. H. E. Maslin, who is stopping at the Hotel.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

## A HEAVY SENTENCE.

Mr. Wood this morning heard a case in which a Chinese broker was charged with the unlawful possession of 99 taels of prepared opium, and 26 taels of opium dross, found concealed between the boards of two beds in the defendant's cubicle at No. 1 Ng Fook Lane.

Mr. J. D. Lloyd, of the Imports and Exports Department, appeared to prosecute, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Leo D'Almeida.

After evidence was heard His Worship sentenced the defendant to twelve months' hard labour.

## SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the most effective remedy for it. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## ENGLAND IN WAR TIME.

## IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA'S CINEMA KING.

[BY D. W. GRIFITH.]

(Mr. D. W. Griffith is pre-eminent in the film world in America. He was the producer of the "Birth of a Nation," which attracted so much attention in England some months ago, and is responsible for the great film story, "Intolerance," which is now attracting crowded houses at Drury Lane Theatre. This is his first visit to England, and he gives in the following article his impression of England in war time.)

The greatest discovery I have made in this my first visit to England, is the spirit of service and of sacrifice which I find existing everywhere. My impressions began on my first English train, with the courtesy of the guard and his desire to serve those who travelled by the train. Then my experience extended to policemen and assistants in shops. They, too, I found, were extraordinarily polite and sweet in their service. England is blessed at this hour, notwithstanding the terrible disaster of the war, because her people are content to serve in any capacity. I have found that same humility even in your upper and titled classes.

The great danger in a democracy is that there should be a spurious kind of equality, that men should consider themselves equal to the best, notwithstanding obvious defects in their characters and attainments, but real democracy is based on discipline—not on false shame, the shame of being a servant, though in reality, we are at our highest when we seem to be lowest. And those who, in the stores and shops, are willing to serve by so doing prove themselves superior to those whom they serve. The danger of democracy is, I think, that each should consider himself a leader, a law unto himself. Chaos is bound to result from an army composed of colonels. Often in seeking to remove the barriers from the ship one injures the ship. No doubt Russia has such problems as that to face, but thus, the experience of Mexico, where the autonomy of Diaz was replaced suddenly by democracy, and confusion resulted. It will be a sad day for England when she loses her servicesableness.

## PEACEFUL SOLDIERS.

To pass from service to sacrifice is natural to all Englishmen and Englishwomen. What tragedy and yet what cheerful suffering I see in the street. I say it at the risk of being considered theatrical, the sight of it brings me to the verge of tears. It is the best of the best sort—nothing staid about it—uncomplaining, dignified. The heroes do not in the least know they are heroic and would be angry if I insisted upon it; but how quietly and with a smile that is the wonder of it—the sacrifice of young lives is made; fresh flowers laid upon the altar of the country.

I think it would be terrible if the Germans, with their brutality, were ever able to destroy that quiet, loving, trusting spirit in England, the spirit of charity, of life and love, of faith in humanity, that allows a man to go about his work without let or hindrance in full liberty. If the Germans could only see the hopelessness of trying to conquer the land that gives a man a uniform and to put arms in his hand was to make him a swashbuckler and an aggressive person. But here in London I am struck with the utter lack of rhytmism or pugacity of the soldiers. It is harder to pick a quarrel in London than in any other city I have been in my life. It would convince the most pessimistic pacifist that such people must have right on their side. Even an innocent person must defend himself when attacked, yet it would be awful if this love of peace were changed into something else owing to Germany's attack upon the world.

Coming over in the ship with me were half a dozen Canadians and Australians. They spoke of "our Empire" as if the British Empire belonged to them. This is the real knight-errantry, the adventurous spirit—young Lochinvar coming, not on a wild horse, but on a modern steamship. Quite a number of those knights-errants were the American flag in St. Paul's last Friday, for you see, this war has extended the boundaries of Canada into the States. One hero used crutches to get into the Cathedral. I saluted him and touched his flag. It gripped my heart to think that one American at least had something of himself to the old Mother Country. And the blood of that country runs in my own veins.

At least this war proves that my poor sex, with all its weaknesses and imperfections, is going willingly to death for a cause. Perhaps that fact will add a little to our shortcomings in the eyes of others. But such a question scarcely exists to-day, when every woman is going courageously and charmingly to work, even in such humble tasks as window-cleaning.

## CINEMA AND SALOON.

"Each must serve—even the picture palace." If it entertains, it achieves its purpose. By all means, let it entertain it can but it must entertain at the same time. If it shows dreadful things, they must be thrilling, too. If it attempts to preach and bore people its usefulness will soon come to an end. Therefore it must never be used consciously, and it must be used for propaganda. And yet the National Prohibition League in America testifies to the fact that it has had an enormous influence upon drink. Formerly, when men needed a little change from their work, and grew a little tired of going at the same wall-paper for years at a time, they had nowhere to go except the secret-corner of the saloon. Surely it is better for them to go to the pictures.

If the cinema had been used to show the horrors of war, this war would, I think, never have come, for even the Germans would have been affected by it. Pictures of the past would not only show us the sufferings of war, but its utter futility, and that those who live by the sword shall also perish by the sword. To consult the chronicles of the past is to receive the assurance that we have little changed since the very beginnings of civilisation in the days of Babylon.

The Chaldeans fought and prayed and invoked "dire punishment" upon their enemies. They had much that nameless that we have of heaven and rewards for virtue. But if behind the fluttering flags and sounding brass of the centuries we sought the real lesson of it all, would it not be the lesson of peace? The lesson that progress is inseparable from peace? The "Daily Chronicle."

## GALLANTRY OF LONDON REGIMENTS.

## CIVILIANS' FIGHTING QUALITIES.

The Special Correspondent of the Times writing from Headquarters, on May 11th said—

Among those who have borne themselves very gallantly in the Arras fighting have been London troops.

Besides breaking through the main German first and second lines on the whole of their front in the initial attack on April 8, they have to their credit the capture of three villages and some 1,000 prisoners. In one operation they have more prisoners than their own total casualties. In addition they captured a hill which was one of the most important enemy positions, and with bomb or bayonet have cleared out innumerable minor trenches, some of which were most formidable.

Some of our recent attacks, as you know, have been delivered very early in the morning, when it was still dark, and attacking in the dark, when there was very little to lose your way, is a particularly trying experience for young troops.

On one occasion when advancing in the dark over ground which had no landmarks, it was found that there was a wide gap of 1,000 yards or so between the Londoners and the troops on their left. Heavy counter-attacks were delivered by the enemy on their exposed flank, but they held their positions and beat off the attacks with the utmost stoutness.

On another occasion, when the troops on their right had difficulty in getting on the Londoners from their side came bombing down the German trench outside the limits of their front and relieved the pressure on the troops on their left, who then came on and occupied the captured trench.

To-day I have heard many gallant stories of individual achievements. There was a second lieutenant who, when our men were held up by a new and puzzling complication of machine-gun positions, crept forward under heavy fire with three other men, explored the enemy's positions, and made a map by the help of which we were enabled to deal with the situation.

Another second lieutenant, who was badly wounded in the head at the start of his men most gallantly, took a trench, then set them to consolidate it, and not till that was done and the position had ceased to be critical did he faint and have to be carried off to the hospital.

Yet another second lieutenant led his platoon most gallantly against machine-guns, and himself cleared out one gun, single-handed, shooting one man with a rifle and killing all the rest of the crew with bombs, except one who was badly wounded.

There could, again, hardly be a finer deed than that of the transport driver who was sent to fetch primers from an ammunition dump which, when he got there, had been exploded and was in flames. Explosions could not move him, but the driver went in and dragged out unexploded cases, loaded his wagon, and returned.

There was a heroic combat between a single rifleman and a machine-gun. The machine-gun was knocked out, and those of the crew who had not been killed surrendered.

A private who went into the enemy dugouts with a bayonet known to have killed a German, and he took one prisoner, then he put in time standing to wounded under fire.

The troops are loud in praise of the whole Medical Staff and of the stretcher-bearers, and of one captain of the R.A.M.C., especially, and one orderly, who attended the wounded and superintended the stretcher-bearers under conditions of great danger for several hours, and seemed to bear charmed lives.

Among the officers, again, was a lieutenant who led his men with great courage, integrity and skill through two barbed wire entanglements, and a casualty, and attacked a trench, inflicting losses of over 100 on the enemy.

Another lieutenant crawled out alone into No Man's Land, where snipers were shooting from a shell hole, and came back with three of them prisoners. He apparently had pulled them out of their holes like winks out of shells.

But it would be impossible to make a catalogue of all these gallant deeds. Enough has been said to show what kind of stuff the men are made of. And to-day they are immensely proud of their manly who have done their job as brave as any man has been their first taste of real fighting, and they had to fight in the dark and in the grey dawn and through snowstorms, and to hold on under the heaviest shelling, and to attack again in the early morning. You see, they have proved themselves. They have seen how their comrades fought, and now they know their own strength.

## A MESSAGE BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE TO FRANCE.

The Paris Correspondent of The Times delivered a lecture on "England's Effort" at the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt recently, before a large audience. The following message, received from Mr. Lloyd George, was read—

"The French and the British have fought side by side in this war with a friendly and mutual respect which have only grown deeper and stronger as the war has prolonged, because they have been fighting not for themselves alone, but for a cause which is vital to the whole world, the cause of human freedom. It is the high spirit of this cause which has drawn millions of British citizens from all over the world to guard the highways of the seas, to manufacture munitions of war for all the Allies, and to shed their blood on the soil of France without thought of conquest or reward. It is this spirit which has enabled your nation to accept our help without regret, and without fear as the assistance of one comrade in the battle of liberty to another. It is this spirit which has so often in our history, which is the guarantee that in the end right will prevail and Europe will be once more saved from the most ruthless despotism which has ever menaced the freedom of its peoples."

Mr. Camille Lencore, Deputy for Rheims, said at the end of April that 100,000 shells had been fired into Rheims since April 8th. He said the German Government had fired 100,000 shells into Rheims since April 8th. He said the German Government had fired 100,000 shells into Rheims since April 8th.







## SHIPPING

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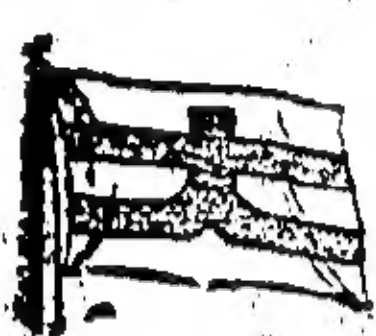
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For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, etc. apply to—  
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## North American Line.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"HAWAII MARU" Leaving July.  
"CANADA MARU" Leaving July.

FORMOSA LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Aiping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 1st July, at Noon.  
"SOSEU MARU" Thursday, 5th July, at 5 a.m.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung, Aiping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosa Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 18 will be used.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS

APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

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Joint Service between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

STEAMER TO SAIL  
"PRINSESS JULIANA" 28th June.  
"WILIS" 10th July.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to  
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REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK, via PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANALS.

With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.

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TAKING cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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Sailings from Hongkong

Steamer from Hongkong on or about Connecting at Calcutta with On or about

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## SHIPPING

## C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SINGAPORE & BANGKOK ..... TAIKING ..... June 30, at 4 p.m.  
AMOI, WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN ..... HONGKONG ..... June 30, at 4 p.m.  
SHANGHAI ..... CHENAN ..... July 3, at 4 p.m.  
SHANGHAI ..... ANHUI ..... July 3, Daylight.  
SHANGHAI ..... YINCHOW ..... July 14, Daylight.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amphibious. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amphibious. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For SHANGHAI ..... ENANG ..... SATURDAY, June 30, Daylight.

SANDAKAN ..... MAUSANG ..... SATURDAY, June 30, at Noon.

MANILA ..... YUENSANG ..... SATURDAY, June 30, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HATPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

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The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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AGENTS

## LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH. VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous prostration, or nervous debility, low vitality, loss of energy, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, nervous dreams, restlessness, inability to write or to speak, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, vivid, high-colored water, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and exhaustion, the result of by far the greater portion of the modern life, and depending on which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and mighty scientific preparation. Treating the system generally, it gives rise to the exhausted nerves, accepts all weakening, wasting, discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigor to those who had so recently seemed played out, laid up and valueless.

VETARZO Brain Food. See next section for full particulars. Send stamped addressed envelope for Free Booklet, or P.O. 2/6 for Trial Bottle of either remedy. To THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSWELL OAK, LONDON. Unimpaired Vigor may be in all your hands, and for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. SOLD BY DOOTS, OAK CHINESE.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

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HAIHONG ..... Capt. J. W. Evans ..... FRIDAY, 6th July at 12 Noon.

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Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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Steamer Tons &amp; Speed Leave Hongkong.

PERSIA MARU ..... 9,000-14 knots ..... Tues. 3rd July.

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TENYO MARU ..... 22,000-21 knots ..... Fri. 10th August.

NIPPON MARU ..... 11,000-15 knots ..... Sat. 25th August.

SHINYO MARU ..... 23,000-21 knots ..... Fri. 7th September.

First Class to London ..... £348. (L71-10.0) Return £608. (£122)

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Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

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For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Galles, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso.

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DESTINATION STEAMER Displacement SAILING DATE

VICTORIA, B.C. &amp; SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU &amp; YOKOHAMA

"SHANBA MARU" Capt. Higashi Tons 12,500 MONDAY, 16th July, at Noon.

YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. Terada Tons 12,500 WEDNESDAY, 1st August at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA

"SAKI MARU" Capt. Yoshikawa Tons 12,500 FRIDAY, 13th July at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA

"ATSUTA MARU" Capt. Isomura Tons 18,000 SATURDAY, 14th July at 11 a.m.

"HIKARI MARU" Capt. Tomimasa Tons 13,300 WEDNESDAY, 18th July at 11 a.m.

"SIYO MARU" Capt. Takano Tons 12,500 TUESDAY, 31st July at 11 a.m.

"CEYLON MARU" Capt. Toki Tons 10,000 SATURDAY, 4th July.

KOBE

"MOYORI MARU" Capt. Toki Tons 8,000 MONDAY, 2nd July.

"JINSEI MARU" Capt. Nagaya Tons 8,000 TUESDAY, 10th July.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "PERSIA MARU".

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for confirmation, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, 26th June at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 29th June, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 4th July, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be recognized if filed after the 15th July, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, June 25, 1917.

1916

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He has a special method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first class certificate as a Chinese scholar.

He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

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[1917]

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